157-10005-10249

Date:10/05/93

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JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

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RUSK, DEAN TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMITTEE

EXHIBITS 1-11

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First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

Mr. Smothers. Mr. Secretary, we see there a series of lettered subparagraphs setting out alternatives that the CIA has offered up as potential areas to be pursued, and then some handwritten notes opposite each paragraph apparently indicating approval or disapproval of the proposed faction.

The Chairman. Is this memorandum a CIA memorandum?

Mr. Smothers. It is for the Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division.

Senator Tower. But who signed off on it? That signature is obscured.

The author of this working paper is

unknown. It appears to be -- we have an acting chief -- (
Mr. Dennin. The chief at that time was Ned Hollman) and
though it is not established, people have said that they
believed that it was Mr. Esterline who was the acting chief
at that date.

Mr. Smothers. Looking at that memorandum and coming down to subparagraph C under paragraph 1 of the memorandum, we see the statement:

"To what extent will the U.S. Government participate in the overthrow of Trujillo".

And then in subparagraph C:

Mr. Smothers.

"Would it provide a small number of sniper rifles or other devices for the removal of key Trujillo people from the scene?"

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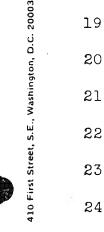
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Mr. Schwarz. Now if I might put this document in
chronological context for the Committee, the persons in Santo
Domingo are at this point seeking permission to pass machine
guns to the dissidents who they know are seeking those machine
guns in order to assassinate Trujillo, and there is a block
put on this shipment rather, to the passage of them; they
had already been shipped to the Dominican Republic and a
draft cable was prepared authorizing the passage and then it
was said, no, we've got to go check with State to determine
whether the machine guns should be passed.

And this memorandum reflects the checking with State, he apparently came to see Mr. Berle..

Further, as a matter of information, the MFc Herbert who // was referred to in here, did know that other assassination weapons had been passed to the dissidents.

Now given that background, I will read the memorandum into the record and I will have one question for the witness.

Repbert of CIA came in. A local group in the Dominican government wishes to overthrow Trujillo; wishes arms for that purpose.

"On cross-examination it developed that the real plan was to assassinate Trujillo and they wanted guns for that purpose. Merberr wanted to know what the policy should be.

"I told him I could not care less for Trujillo and that this was the general sentiment. But we did not wish to have

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28 anything to do with any assassination plots, anywhere, anytime. Berberg said he felt the same way."

Now, Mr. Secretary, in the way which your understanding was of the expected degree of candor between CIA and the State Department, would it be your expectation that if Mr. Herbert had known that other weapons had been passed to the same dissidents and they had stated that they intended to use those other weapons to assassinate Mr. Trujillo, that Mr. Herbert should have passed that information on to Mr. Berle?

Under those circumstances, I would think the Mr. Rusk. answer is yes.

I mean, one thing I'm sure of, Mr. Schwarz, and that is Mr. Berle did not write this memorandum on May 3rd, 1961 in preparation for a Senate investigation in 1975.

Mr. Schwarz. You believe it to reflect accurately what transpired?

I have no doubt. It was sent to Mr. Coerr, Mr. Owen, Mr. Devine, in the Department of State, and I've known Mr. Berle for quite a long time and I would have predicted this would have been his reaction.

Senator Mathias. Mr. Chairman, just at this point --The Chairman. Senator Mathias.

Senator Mathias. It would be interesting to get the Secretary s reflection that if that is the case, as Mr. Berle's memorandum indicates and as the Secretary said, how do you in

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Resk Exhibit # 4

SUBJECT: Record and Related Policy Decisions on Passing Arms to Dominican Dissidents

1. The following is taken from a Memorandum dated 11 May 1960, Subject: Debricking of Ambassador Farland:

"The Ambassador began by saying that according to "Mr. Mumber Cho", the leader of the Dominican Dissident princes, (whom he did not identify), the dissidents need guns and arounition from the United States. In particular they need a shall number of high-powered ribles with telescopic sights. The Ambassador said that he saw no problem in the purchase and delivery claudestinely of the arms to the dissidents. But he said, of course, this reises the question of whether the United States Government wants to engage in this activity."

- 2. On 21 June 1960 Ambassador Farland told 10 10 10 that (1)(4) he thought that an air drop would be the best way to deliver the arms to the Dominican dissidents. Ambassador Farland shevehed for 10 10 10 the location of three possible sited for landing a light aircraft near Giudad Trujillo.
- 3. In a mosting on 28 June 1960 Assistance Secretary Rubottom told Col. J. C. Ring that the Government of the United States was prepared to provide the Sominican dissidents with a small number of eniper milles or other devices for the removal of key Trujillo people from the scene.
- 4. On 29 Pecember 1960 the Special Croup approved a plan of covert action, to be largely effected through former President of Costa Rica, Jose PRGUNTES, and prividing for increased propagenda directed emainst Generalization TablifulO, and for the financial support of selected emile groups. Additionally this approval included authorization for the CIA to have available to selected emile groups commications equipment and support necessary for them to develop a capability of infiltrating personnel and equipment into the Dominican Republic.

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- 5. At 12 January 1961 meeting of this Special Group, Mr. Livingston Merchant stated that the Department of State folt that a limited number of small arms and other materials , should be made available for the dissidents inside the Dominican Republic. Mr. Thomas Parrott of the CIA said that he believed that thus could be accomplished securely by the CIA and that the plan would stipulate that the actual introduction of the unterials into the Dominican Republic would be the responsibility of the Dominican dissidents themselves. The decision of the Special Group was communicated to Consul Dearborn in Ciudad Trujillo, and in a letter dated 31. January 1961 to Mr. Frank Pevine of the State Department, Consul Decriporn made the following remark: "With regard to the delivery of the exotic equipment, my friends were of course delighted that such a decision has been made. hope that it will not be necessary to play down too long the question of actual delivery since they are eager and expectant and a too great tardiness on our part would only lead them to question our sincerity."
- 6. In TATA OCO2) dated 15 March 1961, Color of Graves (1)(B)(B)
 Nobert Crea, made the following request: "1. For issue to
 several dissident people Consul Isarborn requests three thirtyeight caliber Smith & Wessen special pistols or similar and
 three small boxes cartridges. If sending azmunition complicates
 problems, advice and we will try to get at from the farines."
 The Deputy Director of Flans on 23 March 1961 approved this
 request and the CIA immediately provided the requested
 material 52 to 544188. The of these weapons was given te
 Jordi MCOSA, a dissident leader, by Consul Dearborn, and
 the other two wars passed by the Dearborn of the dissident
 organization.
- 7. On 28 March 1961 in 1731 OLES the Station requested (1) (A)(B) permission to pass times 1-1 Carcines, Cal 30 and supply of animitate de de la riche de la reconstitución de la la la como de la como dela como de la como de la como dela como de la como della como de la como della como de la U. S. Naval personnel to be passed to the dissidents. This massage (1811 0(23) vas concurred in by Consul Legricarn and MANUSCAST, dated 31. March, which staved Consul Deverborn also fred in stated: "We cannot emphasize enough that we must make gesture of support and graduill to devero SABRAL, dissident leader, naw. These items (earblines and emunition) are not what he asked for but they are an investment in opporational continuity. The Agency in DIR 32173 of 31 three 1961 approved the MacLone 1(B)(B) passing the carbines and amenation and the material was passed to the dissident group over a period of several days in early April 1961 by secure than through the state of the leading the to the dissident, patrones Berry 0.0000

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RUSKEXT

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable Dean Rus The Secretary of State

SUBJECT

: ClA Involvement in Cuban Counter revolutionary Activities -- Arrest of Rolando CUBELA Sucades and Ramon Tomas GUIN Diaz

1. With reference to the Habana Prensa Latina news release of 5 March 1966, alleging CIA involvement with Relando CUBELA Secades and Ramon Tomas GUIN Diaz in counterrevolutionary activities, the following outlines the Assect seed with these two persons.

- 2. GUIN From Ferriciped by a Cit appent in Ar Culton activity field bety Agent to red triming of the white type ender He has had no contact with CIA staff personnel.
- 3. CUBELA, the more important of the two men, has been in contact with this Agency during the period 1961-1965. The last Agency contact with CUBELA was in February 1965. He has had direct contact with several Agency officials and, in addition, is known to have been in contact with Cuban exiles, including Manuel ARTIME. Gun secontect and relationally with both CUBELA and GUIN wearfor the express purpose of using them to collect intelligence of winds the collect intelligence of winds them to collect intelligence of winds the collect intelligence of win involved with either of these two men in a plot to assassinate Fidel Captro, as claimed in the Prenua Latina news release, nor did it ever encourage either of these two persons to attempt such an act.
- 4. Mero Jesaes Mool, mentioned in the press release, is a ioned in the Voes is heavy to head the book Men both Odon Alverez de la CAMPA and Jose Luis

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CONZALEZ Gallarretta, as noted in the press release.

Small sose information. There is no truth to the allegation that CIA paid \$100,000 or any other sizeable sum of money to either of these individuals.

5. Theregencyches reisorhed limited eiroct and indirect contact with Jorge ROBRENO, Alberto BLANCO Ramirez, and Carlos TEPEDINO, noted in the press release. Again, these reported to the press release.

/s/ Richard Holas

Richard Helms
Deputy Director:

Signature Recommended:

/s/ Thomas W. Karamessines ? - MAD 1955

Deputy Director for Plans

(Dealing Office and Officer) Ruck Exhibit DEPARTMENT OF STATE Memorandum of Conversation DATE: May 3,1961 SUBJECT: Dominican Republic PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Herbert, CIA Mr.Berle **ं** ध्या ARA:Mr.Coerr -COPIES TO: Mr.Owen -Mr. Devine - 3 39.00 3 Medical of CIA came in. A local group in the Dominican government wishes to overthrow Trujillo; wishes arms for that purpose. On cross-examination it developed that the real plan was to assassinate Trujillo and they wanted guns for that purpose. e wanted to know what the policy should be. I told him I could not care less for Trujillo and that this was the general sentiment. But we did not wish to have anything to do with any assassination plots anywhere, any time. Herbert said he fede sharesame way. CIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO Retain clase'n 🖂 Change / classify to DEGLASSITICATION AND/OR With concurre to of RELEASE OF THIS DOCUMENT Declassity and excise as shown AS SANITIZED 10/1/94 EQ 123 A . 1.3 (2) (FERCHOR by 2400 A.A.B:mp

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